



URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1972.

D.P.ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.
Medical Officer of Health.

H.MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.P.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

A N N U A L R E P O R T

- of the -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

D.P. ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

- and the -

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

H.MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.P.C.

- for the year -

1 9 7 2.

TOWN HALL,
MATLOCK,
DERBYSHIRE.

Tel. MATLOCK 3610.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29794225>

MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1972.

Chairman of the Council

Councillor H.A. Briddon.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

Health Committee.

Chairman:

Councillor D.G. Savidge.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor W. Horobin.

Councillors:

H.A. Briddon.

Mrs.P.Edwards.(From October,1972.)

S.E.Elliott.

J.L.Fearn.

W.Horobin.

G.Nightingale.

D.G.Savage.

J.Slater.

L.E.Twigg.

J.Wall.

G.E.H.Wildgoose.(Resigned September,1972.)

T.M. Wray.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

David P. Adams, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

Herbert Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.INST.P.C.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:-

Donald R.Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk - Andrew S. Duncan.

Clerk - Mrs. Dorothy M. Woodley.

Additional Public Health Inspector - C. Edwin Wright.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report for the year 1972. During this year, live births in the district totalled 268 compared with 306 for 1971. The total of deaths of infants under 1 year of age was one as against three in 1971. There were no deaths from child birth or abortion.

There were a total of 219 deaths, as compared with 190 deaths for 1971. Males totalled 112, females 107. The most common causes were diseases of the heart and circulation, which caused rather more than a half of all deaths (125) and the cancers taken together which caused roughly one fifth (45). Of the cancers, cancer of the lung is the commonest type in men and caused roughly a quarter of the deaths from cancer in men during 1972.

I must emphasise that this cancer is almost wholly caused by smoking cigarettes and this habit also has an effect in the causation of heart and circulatory diseases.

During the year, attention was directed towards the problem of lead in the environment. Further details on this subject appear later in the report.

April 1st, 1974 is the day appointed by the Local Government Act, 1972, on which the new District Councils take on responsibility for local government from the existing authorities. Briefly, smaller authorities have been amalgamated and functions have been altered. The office of Medical Officer of Health is abolished and local authority medical staff transferred to a reorganised National Health Service

The Matlock Urban District Council will join with Bakewell U.D.C. and R.D.C, Wirksworth U.D.C. and Ashbourne U.D.C. and R.D.C. to form the West Derbyshire District Council

The Local Government Act of 1894 created urban district councils by joining the small local government boards together. Later, on 7th August, 1924 Matlock, Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick amalgamated to form the Matlock U.D.C. Ten years later, on 23rd February, 1934 North Darley, South Darley and Bonsall joined in. Throughout the years changes have constantly occurred to improve the services to the public and it is to be hoped that the new arrangements will facilitate this process.

During the year, Councillor Wildgoose had to relinquish his Chairmanship of the Public Health Committee and membership of the Council. I would like to thank him for his help whilst Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

My thanks are due to the present Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their help during the year. My grateful appreciation and thanks are also due to the Chief Public Health Inspector and staff of the Public Health Department, together with other officials for their ready assistance during the year and with the preparation of this report.

I am, Mr.Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. Adams,

Medical Officer of Health.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1972 - HAILUOGU DISTRICT

Disease	Under												TOTAL
	One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Enteric Fever:- Typhoid Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Measles	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

MATLOCK District
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases notified during 1972.

	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>Noti-</u>	<u>Removed to</u>
	<u>fied</u>	<u>Hospital</u>
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	5	5
Tuberculosis - Other forms	3	1
Smallpox	NIL	NIL
Diphtheria	NIL	NIL
Enteric Fever:-		
Typhoid	NIL	NIL
Para-Typhoid	NIL	NIL
Cerebro-spinal fever	NIL	NIL
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	NIL	NIL
Acute Encephalitis:-		
(a) Infective	NIL	NIL
(b) Post Infective	NIL	NIL
Acute Poliomyelitis:-		
(a) Paralytic	NIL	NIL
(b) Non-Paralytic	NIL	NIL
Measles	1	NIL
Whooping Cough	NIL	NIL
Food Poisoning	NIL	NIL
Meningococcal Infection	NIL	NIL
Dysentery	NIL	NIL
Hepatitis	NIL	NIL
Scarlet Fever	3	NIL

Vaccination and Immunisation - Children Vaccinated & Immunised

1972

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Booster</u>
Rubella	53	-
Triple-Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus	220	108
Diphtheria/Pertussis		1
Diphtheria/Tetanus	44	165
Diphtheria	1	-
Tetanus	16	19
Poliomyelitis	255	279
Measles	238	1
Smallpox	28	13

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	144	124	268
Legitimate	137	117	254
Illegitimate	7	7	14

Still Births:- Total	2	2	4
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Deaths all Ages:-	112	107	219
-------------------	-----	-----	-----

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total	1	-	1
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Live Births	
Number	268
Rate per 1000 population	13.2
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	5.0
Stillbirths	
Number	4
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	15.0
Total Live and Still Births	272
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	3
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	4.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	Nil
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	71.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	4.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	4.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	18.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR 8 YEARS

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Birth Rate	16.8	15.9	15.9	15.3	14.9	13.8	15.2	13.2
Death Rate all causes	11.9	11.6	10.7	11.4	11.3	11.8	9.4	10.8
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	13.0	19.2	12.8	12.9	13.2	7.1	10.0	4.0

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES
IN MATLOCK AREA

TUBERCULOSIS Age Period	NEW CASES				MORTALITY			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	4	-	2	-	1	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Female	Total
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Desophagus	1	-	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2	6
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	5	8
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	7	1	8
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	3	-	3
8. Leukaemia	-	1	1
9. Other Malignant Neoplasms	5	4	9
10. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	3	2	5
11. Diabetes Mellitus	1	3	4
12. Other Endocrine, etc. Diseases	1	-	1
13. Anaemias	-	1	1
14. Meningitis	-	1	1
15. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2	4
16. Hypertensive Disease	2	5	7
17. Ischaemic Heart Disease	36	14	50
18. Other forms of Heart Disease	4	10	14
19. Cerebrovascular Disease	15	27	42
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	7	8
21. Influenza	1	-	1
22. Pneumonia	5	11	16
23. Bronchitis and Emphysema	8	1	9
24. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	3	1	4
25. Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
26. Appendicitis	1	-	1
27. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	2	2	4
28. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	1	1
29. Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
30. All Other Accidents	1	2	3
31. All Other External Causes	1	-	1
Total Deaths, all causes	112	107	219

LEAD POLLUTION

During 1972 attention was directed to the problem of lead absorption by the children of lead workers. There is a lead recovery works in the district and when the blood lead levels of children of workers at this firm were checked, the level in four was found to be raised and to merit further investigations.

When this preliminary estimation was checked by a more reliable method in the Derbyshire Children's Hospital, only one child had a significantly raised blood lead level. This was a toddler, whose father was currently suspended from work due to a raised blood lead level. Although symptom free, the child was treated and discharged when the lead level had fallen.

This case drew attention to the question of lead bearing dust being brought home by workers. For example, dust from a lead worker's car had a 1,000 times greater lead content than that from a control. Consultation with the management on this question resulted in the firm rebuilding their shower room and changing facilities. These improved facilities should result in a reduction in this particular hazard.

Simultaneously, meetings were held with other officials involved, such as the County Analyst, Alkali Inspector and Factory Inspector. Many samples were estimated for lead content and deposit gauges set up to monitor the works and make comparisons with a control. Later volumetric gauges were substituted to give more accurate readings.

Arising out of the above controls, it was decided to form an Environmental Liason Sub-Committee of the Health Committee to meet quarterly, which is attended by all those concerned with the lead question. The current situation is reviewed at these meetings and information and future plans discussed.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with a certain amount of regret that I present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1972, knowing that this will be the last Annual Report that I shall present to this Council.

It has been my privilege to work in an extremely pleasant area for a Council who have, in my opinion, treated their staff fairly at all times and have appreciated the efforts of the staff on their behalf.

At this particular point in time, the future for many staff is shrouded in mist and uncertainty and they must be worried about their future livelihood.

Let us hope that the new West Derbyshire authority will allay those fears as quickly as possible and go on to create an atmosphere of trust and respect between Councillors and Officers which will make for happy efficient working conditions and first class service to the public.

May I, once again, take this opportunity to place on record my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department for their continued help and support, to the Chairman of the Health Committee and all Members of the Council for their support and understanding and last, but not least, to the officials and staff of other departments for their continued help and co-operation and wish them success and satisfaction where ever their future may be.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. MADDOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Matlock.

June, 1973.

Statistical Summary.

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/72	£726,975.
Estimated Product of New Penny Rate 1972/73	£6,840.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1972)	20,320.
Number of inhabited houses	6,724.
Council Houses at 1st April, 1973	1,171.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1972.

Total Inspections

Nuisances	189
Routine	19
Re.visits	282
Piggeries	16
Drains and Sewers	424
Closet Conversions	6
Refuse & Salvage Collection	97
Water Supply	44
Water Sampling	222
Clean Air Act	77
Noise Nuisance	21
Factories - M.P.	108
Factories - N.P.	17
Shops	5
Offices	4
Rodent Control	221
Housing:- Routine	109
Improvement Grants	232
Mortgage Applications	17
Caravan and Camping Sites	25
Depot & Controlled Tip	423
Miscellaneous Inspections	408
Animal Boarding Establishments	11
Housing Survey	327
Improvement Areas	100
Infectious Diseases	12
Hairdressers	21
Milk & Cream Sampling.	29
Civic Amenities Act	189
Pet Shops	2
Qualification Certificates	123
Proposed New Depot Site	2
Transport & Vehicle Maintenance	139
Private Waste Tips	32
Polluted Water Courses	3
Cromford Dam	8
Public Conveniences	2
Disinfestation of Premises	-
Trade Effluent Survey	4
Soil & Dust Sampling & Lead Survey	243
Lectures	10

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied.

Dwellings made fit	49
Roof Repairs	14
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	22
Windows and Doors Repaired	38
Structural Repairs	3
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	14
Fireplaces	4
Dampness Remedied	20
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	16
W.C's. Repaired or Renewed	10
Public sewers unblocked and repaired	5
Drains unblocked	33
Drains Repaired or Renewed	31
Dustbins Provided	30
Chimney Repairs	1
Yard Paving Repairs	24
Floors Repaired	10
Sinks Repaired or Renewed	11
Bath and Wash Basins Repaired or Renewed	8
New Drainage Systems	3
Water Courses Unblocked	-

Factories and Workshops.

Factories Act, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

1972.

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	134	125	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	152	125	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Reme- died	Referred to H.M. by Inspector	H.M.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	-	-	-

<u>OUTWORK</u>	No. of out-workers in August list reqd. by Section 111(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
----------------	--	--	---	---	-------------------	-------------------

Wearing apparel making etc.	23	-	-	-	-	-
--------------------------------------	----	---	---	---	---	---

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections Made</u>
Bakehouses	4	6
Common Lodging Houses	-	-
Dairies	4	-
Factories & Workplaces	134	125
Ice Cream Premises:-		
(a) Manufacturers	1	2
(b) Dealers	171	44
Market Stalls	10	16
Milk Distributors	12	-
Moveable Dwellings Sites	13	25
Offensive Trades	-	-
Outworkers	23	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	262	144
Slaughterhouses:-		
(a) Public Abbatoirs	-	-
(b) Private	6	16
Knackers Yards	-	-

DRAINAGE

	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,766	19,907
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	141 Approx.	413
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	-	
(b) New houses	49	
(c) other premises	6	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	1	

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55. to 31.12.72.	201
No. of Houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55. to 31.12.72.	248
During the year:-	
(1) Houses demolished	
(a) in Clearance Areas	-
(b) not in Clearance Areas	-
Unfit houses closed	1
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	53
Unfit houses in temporary use	-
Houses in Clearance Areas purchased	-
(2) Improvement Grants	
(a) No. approved for conversion or improvement (Housing Act, 1969) (Improvement Grants)	49
(b) No. approved for improvement (Housing Act, 1969) (Standard Grants)	46
(c) No. of Special Grants (Housing Act, 1969)	-
No. of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	-
(b) by private enterprise	49
(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act, 1969)	
(a) No. declared	1
(b) No. of houses in declared areas	426

IMPROVEMENT

During the year 1972, forty-nine improvement or conversion grants were made as against fifty-two in 1971. In addition, forty-six applications for standard grants were approved.

The staff of the Public Health Department continued to give encouragement, advice and practical assistance to all persons interested in taking advantage of the grants scheme, and in many cases houses have been improved to a higher standard and larger grants approved following advice to would be applicants.

Although the total number of grants given are down on 1971, we must remember that the Council, unlike many others, have fully implemented the grant provisions since their inception in 1949 and by the end of 1972 a grand total of 1,178 dwelling units had been improved with the aid of a grant.

It may well be that many of the houses remaining to be improved are occupied by senior citizens who do not want the upset of house improvement and because of this there could be a further following off in the numbers of houses provided with full standard amenities, and patience will be necessary before every house in the district has full amenities.

The national press has given considerable coverage to the "misuse" of improvement grants by property speculators; particularly in the London area. The sub-committee of the Council dealing with grant applications delve fully into each application before them to try and ensure that grants benefit house occupants and not housing speculators.

The Darley Dale General Improvement area was officially declared on 20th June, 1972, and a lively Public Meeting was held at the Whitworth Institute on the 14th September, 1972, to explain the Council's proposals to the residents of the area.

From September 11th to the 15th, 1972, was held a house improvement exhibition in the ballroom of the Whitworth Institute and this was extremely well attended.

I am hoping that by the time this report is printed, a mobile home improvement exhibition will have visited Cromford, Bonsall, Matlock Bath, Tansley and Matlock, in an effort to further encourage people throughout the district to come along and discuss home improvement with us.

REPAIR

Throughout the year we again received a steady flow of applications for Qualification Certificates or Provisional Qualification Certificates.

Details are given below:-

Applications received for Qualification Certificates -	44
Applications Granted -	46
Applications Pending -	82
Applications for Provisional Qualification Certificates -	17
Applications Granted -	17
Applications Pending -	1

In almost all of the 82 applications which were pending at the end of the year, the applicants had been notified of repairs which it was considered were necessary to put the property into a reasonable state of repair before a certificate could be issued. Many of these applications are still pending and I am informed that in lots of cases considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting the repairs done.

I am pleased to report that informal action is now apparently obtaining essential repairs on one privately owned housing estate where, in the past, statutory action has been the rule.

NEW HOUSING

Local Authority - Nil. Private Enterprise - 49.

New housing development in the area of Sheriff Fields continued and expanded during the year. At the same time prices continued to rise steeply and one can only feel extremely sorry for the young people who saw their dream of home ownership disappear on a rising tide of prices.

However, despite rising costs the demand appears to have increased and there is keen competition for any house which comes on the market for sale.

Mortgage rates also continued to rise and one wonders if we shall see a return to the days when newly married couples went to live with "Mum", not as then, because there were no houses but because they cannot afford the mortgage repayments.

I regret to report that no housing units were constructed by the Council in 1972, but on a brighter note, work commenced on the Dene Hill Fields development which will eventually provide 52 flats and bedsitters for older people.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

Our collection staff continued to give a first-class service throughout the district, often under very adverse weather conditions. Week after week they visit every house in the district, almost at the same time of day. In fact the service is so regular that a delay of a few hours due to vehicle breakdown or staff shortage often brings telephone calls, asking why, on the same day.

The plastic disposable bin liner system is now fully established and has, in my opinion, resulted in a clean, more hygienic system of refuse storage, and much better working conditions for the collectors.

The enthusiasm of the packaging industry for disposable containers continues unabated, and the volume of refuse continues to increase steadily.

House construction also continues at a steady rate and up to the present time, the existing staff and vehicles have absorbed these extra units, but the time is approaching when the collection rounds will need to be revised to cope with any further expansion.

An investigation has been carried out into the possible use of bulk refuse containers where these are practicable and many occupiers of commercial and trade premises have shown considerable interest in the use of such containers to obviate the need for a large number of bins or sacks. However, I would suggest that with April 1st, 1974, so near, and knowing that one of the six Councils which will form the new West Derbyshire District already has a bulk container service which could be expanded, the time is not opportune to introduce a different type of container which could only be emptied by one vehicle operating in Matlock.

Our free service for the collection of bulky items of furniture, etc. has dealt with an increasing number of requests but, despite this, some people still prefer to deposit their items, particularly old mattresses on the verge of some quiet road. Unfortunately, no one ever seems to see the deposit of these items and one can only assume that it is carried out late at night or early in the morning.

Mechanical Transport.

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Karrier/Derby	Side Loading.	24.4.72.
Allen/Colectomatic	Rear Loading - Intermittent Compression.	18.2.71.
Dennis Paxit III C	Rear Loading - Continuous Compression.	12.5.69.
Karrier/Derby	Side Loading.	10.5.65. (Sold Nov. 1972.)
Shelvoke & Drewry	Rear Loading - Continuous Compression.	30.6.64.

As I stated in my last annual report, on April 1st, 1972, our refuse collection vehicles became subject to the Vehicle Plating and Testing Regulations and, up to the present time, the refuse vehicles which have been submitted have passed at the first inspection.

It is, however, necessary to take the vehicles off the road one week prior to inspection for preparation, and in view of the inadequate size of our spare vehicle, it will be necessary to hire a suitable replacement vehicle for this period.

Servicing is carried out at four-weekly intervals and we find that this relatively close frequency is absolutely essential with vehicles of this type engaged on a continuous stop/start operation in a hilly district like this

Cleansing of the vehicles is carried out weekly by the driver, greasing of the packing mechanism takes place at the same time.

A modern, rear loading, compression type refuse vehicle is a relatively complicated piece of machinery, made necessary to ensure that a good load can be achieved, from the relatively light bulky material collected before a journey to the disposal point is necessary. Our largest vehicle, the Colectomatic carries a load weighing 6 to 6.5 tons and is considered a fairly large vehicle but vehicle manufacturers are now producing collection vehicles capable of carrying more than 10 tons of compacted refuse. It is my opinion that with the new enlarged districts, and possible longer hauls to the point of disposal these large vehicles will be necessary on economic grounds, always providing that they can negotiate the narrow roads, of which there are many in the new West Derbyshire District.

Refuse Disposal.

Both domestic and trade refuse has continued to be disposed of by controlled tipping at the Dimple Farm site and at Poorlots Quarry.

We had hoped to continue tipping through 1972 to March 31st, 1974, at the Dimple Farm Tip, finishing altogether on the site at this date, but due to tipping difficulties we were forced to return to Poorlots Quarry for a short time in the summer.

However, the construction of a new road to the lower areas of the Dimple Farm Tip will enable tipping to proceed through 1973 and I sincerely hope that this site will be completed by March, 1974, and will be available for development as a sports area.

New housing development on Sheriff Fields site is now very near the boundary of the Dimple Farm Tip and it is becoming more and more difficult to tip present day refuse, not previously pulverised, without being a nuisance at some time to the occupants of houses which are now so close.

I will, personally, be very happy and somewhat relieved when this project is completed.

On April 1st, 1974, the responsibility for refuse disposal will pass to the top tier authorities and at the time of writing the report no information was available on how the Derbyshire County Council intend to administer this important function, although I assume that when a District Council has adequate and satisfactory tipping facilities available, the County will be happy to delegate this duty at least for a short period until they have prepared their plans for the whole of the County area.

Tipping Facilities.

Facilities are made available at the Council's Refuse Tip between the hours of 8.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. Monday to Friday for residents to dispose of rubbish of all kinds other than trade refuse, but it is now my opinion that facilities available over the weekends would be a greater advantage.

In the adjoining rural district of Bakewell, refuse disposal skips are provided in several villages and these have proved most popular and have been well used.

The provision of such skips at suitable sites in Bonsall, Cromford, Matlock Bath, Tansley, Hurst Farm Estate, Darley Dale and Rowsley, would, I feel, be appreciated by the residents of these areas.

Abandoned Cars.

During 1972 seven abandoned cars were dealt with. These vehicles are removed on our behalf by a local vehicle dismantler.

Disposal of Toxic Waste..

The Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972, received the Royal Assent on 30th March, 1972. This legislation makes it an offence punishable by heavy penalties to deposit on land any poisonous, noxious or polluting waste in circumstances in which it can give rise to an environmental hazard, that is to say, in circumstances in which it might cause damage to persons or animals or might pollute any water supply. Also introduced is a notification procedure under which those concerned are required to give local authorities and river authorities information about the nature and quantities of certain wastes arising or being deposited in their areas.

Waste which is classified as polluting is produced at four industrial premises in the area. Notifications of removal are received regularly from two of the premises and occasionally from the other two. All these wastes are removed by private contractors and disposed of on sites outside the Urban District.

Trade Refuse.

Plastic bin sacks are not provided at trade or commercial premises, but they can be purchased in lots of 200, on request.

Trade waste from industrial premises is accepted at the Council's refuse tip at the prescribed charges.

Cleansing of Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

The cleansing of this type of sewage disposal unit is carried out twice a year, free of charge, at domestic premises. Trade premises are also dealt with, on request, and charged at an hourly rate.

Waste Paper Salvage.

Waste paper and fibreboard is collected at weekly intervals from Shops, Offices, Industrial Premises and Colleges.

It was not until the end of the year that the market for waste paper showed positive signs of recovering, although at all times we were able to dispose of all the paper and fibreboard we could bale.

However, I am pleased to say that, at the time of writing the report, the market for our product is very good, and I am informed by the Company who buy our waste that orders for their finished products are very good indeed.

This Council have since 1947 considered the segregation and baling of waste paper salvage to be part of their cleansing service, and apart from keeping large quantities of loose paper off the refuse tip, the proceeds from sales have enabled reasonable bonus payments to be made to the staff involved.

All waste paper is baled in two twin-screw electric machines which continue to operate satisfactorily. Baled salvage is loaded on to the collection vehicle by the employee engaged on baling, using an electrically operated clamp lift truck.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1972/73 amounted to £1,486. as against £1,251. last year.

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM WASTE PAPER SALVAGE.

Year	Tons	Income
		£
1947/48	104	687
1948/49	166	1,187
1949/50	196	1,354
1950/51	203	1,504
1951/52	234	3,828
1952/53	202	1,941
1953/54	214	1,545
1954/55	210	1,608
1955/56	303	2,718
1956/57	318	2,672
1957/58	327	2,763
1958/59	333	2,792
1959/60	356	2,931
1960/61	377	3,055
1961/62	383	3,217
1962/63	315	2,543
1963/64	353	2,760
1964/65	362	3,045
1965/66	501	4,461
1966/67	540	4,844
1967/68	526	4,516
1968/69	531	4,831
1969/70	524	5,233
1970/71	488	5,091
1971/72	451	4,828
1972/73	492	5,350
	9,009	81,304

CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

No. of licensed sites - 13

No. of caravans accommodated - 132

Caravans and Tents

Routine visits have again been made to all holiday and residential sites, and at least one of these visits was with the Fire Prevention Officer.

Any farmer or land owner may use his land for stationing moveable dwellings for a period of 28 days in any twelve months under existing planning law without permission, and for a period of 40 consecutive days or 60 days in any twelve consecutive months under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

More and more land owners are using their land under these provisions to meet an ever increasing demand for touring camping sites.

One site adjoining the river at Darley Bridge is in great demand particularly at holiday weekends and one can see the whole site covered with brightly coloured tents with very little space between them.

Using as they do kerosene or gas stoves for cooking purposes, the occupants, I feel, are at risk from fire, as one can imagine the speed with which fire could spread through closely grouped tents and the difficulty fire fighting crews would have getting their equipment to the trouble spot.

The answer to this problem is, I feel, the provision of more properly equipped sites provided with adequate sanitary accommodation, and fire fighting facilities, and the rescinding of legislation which allows the use of land for up to 60 days with little or no control over its use.

We are encouraging visitors to this district of high scenic beauty and we must try to meet their accommodation needs whatever they be.

SWIMMING POOLS

There is one private open air swimming pool, two public indoor pools and one private indoor pool in this district. All those in use were sampled regularly during the summer months and below are details of the results:-

Samples Taken:- 57 of which 47 were satisfactory and 10 unsatisfactory.

The work of converting the outdoor pool to indoor was completed by the end of the year, and we now have excellent all the year round swimming facilities.

A necessary overdose of chlorine very soon after opening gave rise for concern, but since that time the pool has been run by the Baths Superintendent, Mr.J.Soppitt, in his usual efficient manner.

Swimming facilities at the New Bath Hotel were not available to the general public, but only to hotel residents and members of a private swimming club.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

All sewage which enters the Council's sewers and passes through the various pumping stations is dealt with at the Lea Sewage Works.

It has been agreed that a new works is necessary to deal with overloading and further development and a site has been selected in the Cawdor Quarry complex. By the end of the year, however, agreement on the siting had not been reached, and it now appears almost certain that work will not be commenced before the proposed Regional Water Authority take over the responsibility for this function.

No sewer extensions were carried out during the year but the Council agreed to investigate the possibility of providing sewerage to the Black Rocks area of Cromford, and the upper reaches of Cromford Hill where several relatively modern houses discharge sewage into septic tanks, cesspools or mine shafts.

A service for dealing with blockages in private drains is provided at a reasonable charge by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and this is much appreciated by the persons who find it necessary to call on this service.

WATER SUPPLY

All mains services in the Matlock Urban District are under the jurisdiction of the South Derbyshire Water Board whose sampling officer regularly submits samples for bacteriological examination, the details of which are supplied to the Council quarterly.

Below are given details of the samples taken during 1972:-

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATERS.

Source of Samples.	Total No. examined.	No. showing Coliforms in 100 ml.	No. showing E.Coli Type I in 100 ml.	Percentage of Samples free from Coliforms E.Coli Type I	
Samples taken at Works of waters after treatment	-	-	-	-	-
Samples taken on consumers premises	149	5	1	96.7	99.2
Samples taken at Service Reservoirs and other Works of the Board	5	-	-	100	100

64 Samples were taken from private supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination. When pollution is found, advice is given on methods of ensuring that the water is bacteriologically and chemically pure.

Particular attention was paid to private supplies, where pollution was possible from any source such as waste tips, septic tanks and cesspools.

In all cases of property subject to an application for Improvement Grant where the water supply is not from the mains, three samples, taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, must be satisfactory before a grant is approved. The adequacy of the supply is also checked.

Several more complaints were received regarding dirty water (usually brown in colour) coming from the mains supply. All these were referred to the South Derbyshire Water Board for attention.

No mains extensions were carried out during the year but investigations were being carried out into the possibility of providing a mains supply in the Black Rocks area in conjunction with the proposed sewerage scheme previously referred to.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

One verminous house was treated by the Department during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are, at the present time, no offensive trades carried on in this district.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The following table shows the number of registered premises and inspections made during the year:-

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of Registered premises at the end of year.	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	No. of persons employed.
Offices	1	81	40	681
Retail Shops	3	136	82	488
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	2	-	12
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	41	22	197
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-	7
Totals	5	262	144	1,385

Total Males - 690.

Total Female - 695.

Three accidents which occurred on registered premises were reported but in no case was legal action thought necessary.

- a. A shop assistant fell on a flight of stairs and suffered a burst blood vessel in her neck.

- b. A member of the staff at a private school fell in a passageway, fracturing her leg.
- c. A cleaner employed by the East Midlands Electricity Board strained a back muscle when moving a cooker.

No contraventions were found which were considered sufficiently serious for statutory action and informal notices achieved the desired result.

During my 27 years in Public Health I have seen working conditions improve from the shocking conditions often existing in the semi-basements and attics of city offices, to the now luxurious conditions which exists in some offices today.

One cannot help feeling that this was in no small measures due to the shortage of skilled office workers during the early part of the period, when staff could select the best working conditions and so force backward employers into action.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

In our efforts to educate persons in the need for the best possible standards of hygiene at all times, Mr.D.R.Jones, the Deputy Public Health Inspector has spent a lot of time talking to food handlers and regularly giving food hygiene lectures to County Council kitchen staff under training.

Putting over food hygiene when there is a language barrier makes things doubly difficult, but this was overcome at a local chinese restaurant by the showing of a suitable film, and having the salient features of the Food Hygiene Regulations translated into the language they understand.

The storage of refuse at food premises never seems to receive the attention it deserves. It is not uncommon to find an excellent food kitchen and a horrible back yard housing insanitary overflowing bins and unsatisfactory storage receptacles. Hygiene standards seem to stop at the kitchen door; a case of "Queen Anne" front and "Mary Anne" back. The storage of refuse in plastic sacks helps to overcome this problem but these are often misused and overfilled.

There are three premises in the district at which a full range of cooked meats, sausages and pies are manufactured. All are kept in a very satisfactory condition at all times.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

During 1972, complaints were received in the Health Department relating to:-

- a. A tin of prunes in syrup containing excessive amounts of tin.
- b. Bread containing carraway seeds accidentally baked into the loaf.
- c. Dirty milk bottle.
- d. Discoloured and mouldy loaf.
- e. Very stale bread.

All these complaints were referred to the County Food and Drugs Inspector.

The following are details of the number of inspections of food premises carried out during the year:-

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Food Kitchens	88
Food Manufacturers	4
General Food Shops	146
Butchers	11
Fish & Chip Shops	8
Ice Cream Manufacturers	2
Ice Cream Shops	42
Licensed Premises	35
Food Poisoning	-
Meat Inspection	593
Slaughterhouses	16
Market Stalls	16
Bakehouses	6
Wholesale Premises	-
Food Vehicles	1
Dairies & Milk Distributors	-
Wet Fish Shops	-

The following table gives details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption other than butchers' meat at slaughterhouses:-

Meat at Butchers - 13 lbs.
 Tinned Fruits - 144 lbs. 15½ ozs.
 864 Fresh Oranges.
 3,268 packets of miscellaneous frozen foods due to freezer failure.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	171
No. of Inspections	44

20 Samples of ice cream were taken during the year for analysis under the Methylene Blue Test and were graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
18	2	-	-

The samples referred to above were mainly taken from catering premises having bulk supplies, a manufacturer, and premises where the ice cream sold is unwrapped.

Milk and Dairies Administration.

Routine sampling of milk for the detection of Brucellosis continued throughout the year samples being taken from producer/retailers, the milk not being heat-treated.

Samples are first taken from the churns at the farm or a bottle is purchased from the roundsman and, if a positive result is shown, further samples are taken from the cattle forming the herd.

Details of samples taken and results:-

<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>		<u>Cultures</u>		<u>Guinea Pig Innocs.</u>	
	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>
64	59	5	3	2	2	-

Meat Inspection.

All animals slaughtered in licensed slaughterhouses were inspected before sale.

The total number of cattle killed during 1972 showed a 17.7% reduction on the figures for 1971. The number of sheep showed a decrease of 3.5% and the number of pigs a decrease of approximately 20%.

The table on the opposite page again shows the incidence of disease amongst slaughtered animals to be very low.

Now that we have joined the European Economic Community, we shall be forced to bring our meat inspection service in line with our partners on the continent.

From April, 1974, the inspection of meat being exported must be carried out under some sort of veterinary control, and from 1976 this will apply to meat slaughtered for the home market.

The present system works admirably and has done for many years and it is doubtful if the new system will be any improvement on the old. We must wait and see.

Slaughterhouses.

Six premises in this district are licensed for the slaughter of cattle, sheep and pigs and all comply with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene and Construction) Regulations.

No contraventions were found which required statutory action but some operators need regular reminders to keep them up to standard.

This particularly applies to lairage accommodation, the cleansing of which does not appear to rank as important as the actual slaughterhall and cooling room.

With the impending veterinary control of meat inspection referred to above, one wonders if some of these small slaughterhouses will be allowed to continue and will fall to the cause of centralisation and ease of inspection.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1972:-

MEAT INSPECTION 1972.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	588	19	12	1,760	543
Number Inspected	588	19	12	1,760	543

All diseases except
Tuberculosis and
Cyst Bovis

(a) Whole carcasses
condemned

- - - - -

(b) Carcasses of which
some part or organ
condemned

25 3 - 22 48

Tuberculosis only:-

Whole carcasses condemned

- - - - -

Carcasses of which some
part or organ was
condemned (including
whole carcasses), if any

- - - - 2

Cyst Bovis

Carcasses of which some
part or organ was
condemned

- - - - -

Carcasses submitted to
treatment by refrigeration

- - - - -

Generalised and
Totally condemned

- - - - -

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Medical Officer of Health has, in his report, referred to the investigations being carried out into possible pollution by lead in the South Darley Area.

Seven day volumetric recording apparatus has been set up in South Darley, and a similar piece of apparatus in Matlock as a control. In addition, a deposit gauge has been sited at South Darley also.

Measurements will need to be taken over many months before a reasonably accurate picture of pollution levels can be obtained.

The Company operating the lead recovery works at South Darley will, I am sure, co-operate with this Council and its successors to prevent any nuisance or conditions arising which could be prejudicial to the health of residents in the area.

Smoke from the open coal fire in domestic premises is still, in my opinion, the major source of pollution in this area, particularly in the fairly heavily populated valleys, and this pollution is, of course, added to by the many road vehicles passing along through these valleys.

In the early evening, in late autumn or winter, a smoke haze is a common site in the Derwent Valley.

One complaint was received regarding an alleged dust nuisance emanating from limestone crushing plant in the Via Gellia. This was notified to the management and no further complaints have been received.

We have continued to work in close co-operation with H.M. Alkali Inspector on pollution problems where we are both concerned and we shall continue to work together to reduce pollution levels.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

The following complaints alleging nuisances from noise were investigated:-

- a. Loud music at a social club late at night.
- b. Two cases of dogs barking throughout the day when left unattended.
- c. Mineral grinding machinery and a diesel engine at a colour works in the early hours of the morning.
- d. Excessively loud fireworks and amplified music during the Matlock Bath Illuminations.

Generally speaking the occupiers of the premises complained of are anxious to co-operate to reduce noise levels, but in the case of social clubs and discotheques, a good deal of the nuisance is caused outside the premises when the clients are leaving. It is surprising how many people think that midnight and after is the ideal time for community singing.

PEST CONTROL.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1972.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON - AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	7,825	139
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	821	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	723	-
(ii) Mice	98	-
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	178	4
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	22	-
(ii) Mice	11	-

SEWERS.

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? YES.

OTHER PESTS.

Apart from the usual wasps nests, beetles and rabbits, we were called in to deal with a wild pigeon problem in Dale Road, Matlock.

